United Nations S/2004/936

Security Council

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1 December 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 26 November 2004, which I received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

04-63036 (E) 021204

Annex

Letter dated 26 November 2004 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on SFOR operations for October 2004. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jaap **de Hoop Scheffer**

Enclosure

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. This report covers the period from 1 to 31 October 2004.

2. As at 31 October 2004, the total strength of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) was 7,982, including 446 troops from non-NATO countries. In addition, there were six SFOR personnel posted in Croatia.

3. As mentioned in the September report, SFOR authority was transferred on 5 October from Major General Virgil Packett II (United States of America) to Brigadier General Steven Schook (United States of America) in Sarajevo. On 1 October, NATO headquarters Sarajevo, the Alliance's residual presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, achieved initial operating capability.

4. There was no change in the status of partner/non-NATO country contributions.

Security

5. During the reporting period, Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable overall. The Multinational Task Forces and Multinational Specialized Unit conducted a total of 2,534 ground patrols. In Banja Luka, on 21 October, local police informed SFOR that an explosion had taken place in a metal factory in Budzek. A civilian had been killed while trying to disarm an anti-tank missile.

6. There were no significant acts of violence directed against SFOR personnel during the reporting period.

7. SFOR remained engaged with weapons collection, destruction and framework operations.

8. The results of weapons turned in or collected during the reporting period and within the framework of Operation Harvest are as follows: small arms (rifles, pistols and revolvers): 431; ammunition less than 20 mm: 81,183 rounds; ammunition between 20 mm and 76 mm: 1,367 rounds; ammunition more than 76 mm: 582 rounds; hand grenades: 1,422; mines: 160; explosives: 97,783 kg; other items (mortars and mortar rounds, rifle grenades, handmade ordnance, rockets, etc.): 1,163.

9. In order to support the reduction of unserviceable and obsolete Entity Armed Forces ammunition and reduce ammunition quantities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, SFOR has continued to conduct Operation Armadillo II. The total amount of Republika Srpska Army ammunition destroyed remains at 2,674 tons.

10. On 19 October, SFOR conducted an operation in Bileca, Republika Srpska, in support of the Bosnia and Herzegovina State Investigation and Protection Agency. The target of the operation was to apprehend Nedo and Zoran Samadzic who are both indicted by the Sarajevo Cantonal Court for their involvement in organized crime and narcotics trafficking. During the operation, Nedo Samadzic was wounded after he had opened fire on the Multinational Specialized Unit. He was treated on the scene and transported to the Sarajevo University Hospital. His condition was not life-threatening.

11. From 11 October to 6 November, SFOR Tactical Reserve Forces and NATO Operational and Strategic Reserve Forces provided support to the Commander of the Kosovo Force by affording him additional assets and participating in the Operational Rehearsal Determined Commitment 04 in Kosovo. SFOR Tactical Reserve Forces were deployed to Kosovo from 21 to 30 October.

Compliance by the parties

12. During the reporting period, the Entity Armed Forces carried out normal training activities, in compliance with the military provisions of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

13. A total 304 training and operation activities (200 Republika Srpska Army and 104 Vojska Federacije and 339 movements (184 Republika Srpska Army and 155 Vojska Federacije) were conducted during the reporting period.

14. A total of 28 weapons and ammunition storage sites (14 Republika Srpska Army and 14 Vojska Federacije) were inspected during October 2004.

October municipal elections

15. On 2 October, local elections were held across Bosnia and Herzegovina. These were the first to be fully funded and organized by Bosnian authorities. The elections took place peacefully and arrangements between the European Union Police Mission and the Liaison Observation Teams worked well. Turnout was low at only 45 per cent of the electorate. The candidates of the national parties (SDA, SDS and HDZ) emerged victorious, except in Banja Luka where the Social Democrats are poised to gain control.

Conclusion

16. As NATO and the European Union continue to work on the transition from SFOR to Operation Althea and the establishment of NATO headquarters Sarajevo, SFOR continued to maintain a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the context of Operational Rehearsal Determined Commitment 04, NATO reserve forces integrated seamlessly with SFOR for framework operations and demonstrated their ability to deploy and operate.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 30 November 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 October 2004 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

04-63209 (E) 021204

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. The present report covers the period from 1 to 31 October 2004.

2. As at 31 October 2004, the total number of troops in theatre was 18,811, including 2,937 troops from non-NATO countries.

3. There is no change in the status of partner/non-NATO country contributions.

Security

4. The general situation in Kosovo, though apparently calm, remains fragile and tense and is expected to remain so for the foreseeable future.

5. On 23 October 2004, Kosovo held its second Assembly-wide elections, which passed without incident.

6. Eleven ethnically motivated incidents were reported in October 2004, which is the same level as during September 2004. The traditional decline in such incidents during the autumn has not been apparent, although one should note that this year's weather conditions are milder than in previous years.

7. The threat against the Kosovo Force (KFOR) remained relatively low during the month of October.

8. In terms of organized crime, a total of 24 incidents were reported in relation to drug trafficking, the discovery of illegal weapons and smuggling operations during the month of October. This shows a decrease of 20 per cent compared to September. Counterfeit currency cases and illegal weapon discoveries are decreasing, while drug-related incidents remain consistent.

9. The operational rehearsal for reserve forces in the Balkan joint area of operations, "Determined Commitment 2004", took place from 11 October to 6 November 2004 in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The rehearsal was timed to have the maximum impact during the elections in Kosovo on 23 October and in preparation for the NATO-European Union transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

10. As reported last month (see S/2004/859, annex), KFOR still continues operations to secure the theatre, avoid ethnic violence and protect patrimonial sites. KFOR also remains vigilant to deter possible threats directed against international organizations and military bases. The NATO force continues to improve its crowd and riot control capabilities in order to be better prepared to counter a resurgence of violence.

Compliance by the army of Serbia and Montenegro and the Ministry of Internal Affairs Special Police

11. No breaches of the Military Technical Agreement were reported during October 2004.

Kosovo Protection Corps

12. The current membership of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) is 2,959 active members, including 130 minorities, 27 of whom are Serbs. The reserve personnel establishment list includes 1,809 members, 17 of whom are from ethnic minorities. The percentage of minority representation has decreased from 4.69 per cent in September to 4.26 per cent in October 2004.

13. During September 2004, the multinational brigades carried out 25 roll calls and 1 Kosovo-wide roll call. The percentage of personnel absent without permission decreased from 1.74 per cent in September to 0.45 per cent in October 2004.

14. The KFOR Headquarters Inspectorate of KPC has drafted a new directive on the authorization of KPC field exercises on secure environmental practices. Minor changes to the text have been requested prior to implementation. The KFOR Commander has listed this item as requiring urgency and has been in touch with the Office of the KPC Coordinator at the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on this issue.

Conclusion

15. Reinforcements associated with the former "Determined Commitment" exercise contributed to the KFOR Commander's ability and flexibility to react to any potential crises during the election period. As yet, there has been no significant reaction to the electoral results, which were largely as predicted.

United Nations S/2004/938

Security Council

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2 December 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 29 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following declaration (copies enclosed in English, French and Spanish), published on 2 November 2004:

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dirk Jan **van den Berg**
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom
of the Netherlands to the United Nations

04-63196 (E) 021204

Annex to the letter dated 29 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea

The European Union warmly welcomes the announcement by Ethiopia of a five-point proposal for resolving the boundary dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The acceptation in principle of the decision of the Boundary Commission is an important indication of Ethiopia's commitment to the Boundary Commission's final and binding decision. The European Union looks forward to a constructive approach to the Ethiopian proposal by Eritrea and the full implementation of the boundary decision by the two countries, in full cooperation with the Boundary Commission. This is the only basis upon which a lasting peace can be secured.

The European Union, as witness to the Algiers Peace Agreement, reiterates its commitment to the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea and emphasizes that the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea will be an essential element for regional peace and security. The EU stands ready to play a supportive role in this process.

The candidate countries Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Croatia,[a] the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and the EFTA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this declaration.

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[a] Croatia continues to be part of the Stabilization and Association Process.

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Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

The members of the Security Council have agreed that the newly elected members of the Council will be invited to attend the informal consultations of the whole, as well as both formal and informal meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, for a period of one month immediately preceding their term of membership (that is, with effect from 1 December). Delegations should respect the confidentiality of those discussions.

The members of the Security Council also agreed that, if an incoming member will be assuming the Presidency of the Council in the first two months of its term on the Council, it will be invited to attend the informal consultations of the whole for the period of two months immediately preceding its term of membership (that is, with effect from 1 November).

The members of the Security Council further agreed that each of those incoming member delegations should be represented at the level of Permanent Representative or Deputy Permanent Representative at informal consultations of the whole and by any one member of the delegation at formal and informal meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Council. For that purpose, one seat will be assigned to each delegation at the side of the room.

The Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council should not otherwise deviate from Council practice with regard to attendance by incoming members without guidance from the Council.

The present note supersedes the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 November 2002 (S/2002/1276).

04-63203 (E) 021204

United Nations A/59/589–S/2004/940

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 29
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 November 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 November 2004 addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Altay **Cengizer**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

04-63235 (E) 031204

Annex to the letter dated 30 November 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our letter dated 3 September 2004 (A/58/885-S/2004/720, annex), I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 10 November 2004, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/59/564-S/2004/893), which yet again contains allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot Administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within and above its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

It has been more than six months since you, in the report on your mission of good offices in Cyprus of 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), called on the international community to "eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development". The Greek Cypriot Administration, which was required to heed this call and took steps accordingly, has instead been pursuing an all-out campaign in every forum against any effort aimed at giving Turkish Cypriots breathing space. Its current blockage of the adoption by the European Council of the Commission's financial aid and direct trade regulations stands witness to this reality. The continuation of such hostile policies of the Greek Cypriot Administration clearly indicates that the Greek Cypriot Administration has not moved even an inch from its maximalist policies vis-à-vis a settlement in Cyprus, which had led to the rejection of your settlement plan by the Greek Cypriot side on 24 April 2004.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2004/941

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 December 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 29 November 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which assumed authority from the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti on 1 June 2004.

Further to my letters of 27 May (S/2004/439) and 13 September (S/2004/735), I would like to inform you that, following the usual consultations, it is my intention to add Ecuador, Jordan and the Philippines to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel to MINUSTAH.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

04-63270 (E) 031204

United Nations S/2004/942

Security Council

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2 December 2004
English
Original: French

Letter dated 2 December 2004 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 November 2004 (S/2004/941) concerning your intention to add Ecuador, Jordan and the Philippines to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of your intention.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
President of the Security Council

04-63276 (E) 031204 031204